

SUNDAY, MARCH 16, 1880.

Ladies' Closes at THE SUN.
All advertisements should be addressed to FRANCIS & WHITNEY, Editors, 100 Nassau Street.

The Coming Census.

The taking of the seventh census of the population of the Union will begin on the first of next June. Hence the day the enumeration must be completed within fifteen days in the towns and within thirty days in the country districts. Mr. Farnham, Superintendent of the Census, expects with the aid of electrical computing machines to have the principal results within twenty days after the last schedule has been received. It is probable, therefore, that we shall know the exact number of the population before the first of August.

It is likely to be in the neighborhood of 65,000,000, or 80 per cent. more than in 1880, and more than twice the population of the Union at the outbreak of the civil war. Of this total about 36,000,000 will be whites and more than 28,000,000 blacks. In each of the states has maintained the ratio of increase as computed in the last census, or 30 per cent. for the whites and 30 per cent. for the blacks. But we doubt that the negroes are increasing so much faster proportionately. If they are, and if they go on at that rate, they will form one-fourth of the population by the middle of the next century.

The coming census will probably show that the population of the different divisions of the Union is about thus:

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, Population 1880, 2,000,000.

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, Population 1880, 11,000,000.

Western States—California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Texas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Dakota, Washington, Wisconsin, Population 1880, 16,000,000.

Mountain States—Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texa, Virginia, Population 1880, 16,000,000.

The West and South, according to these estimates, are close together in population, the first having 2,000,000 and the second 15,000,000, and the ratio of increase since 1880 is nearly the same in each case. New England has gained only about one-tenth, the Middle States more than two-tenths, and the Southern States about one-tenth. In 1880 there were in the Southern States 1,000 negroes, and if their number has increased at the ratio of the increase it is now 8,200,000, or nearly two-fifths of the whole. Together the South and West have a population greater than that of New England and the Middle States, or 20,000,000, and equal to more than two-tenths, or 16 per cent. of the whole population of the Union.

The great gain in representation in Congress and in electoral votes for President will be at the West and South.

The Ministerial Crisis in France.

When the present Chamber of Deputies was elected last October no one supposed that the Toulon Cabinet would last as much as five months longer. It was a time of strifes and parties put together in the heat of panic that followed the resignation of M. Fréquet, when Republicans of all shades forgot their minor differences in a united effort to check the tide of reaction which swept over Paris in January of last year, and threatened to overwhelm the country. Of this makeshift coalition M. Thiers, a follower of M. Jules Ferry, was permitted to be the figurehead, but whenever there was hard work to do it was done by the influential and unscrupulous Radical, M. Constant, to whom the Ministry of the Interior was intrusted. It was Constant who forced the French Government to take precautions commensurate with the danger by abolishing purely candidates, and reverting to the recently discarded method of electing Deputies by single districts, the *suffrage d'arrondissement*. It was Constant who, believing it his duty to see to it that the republic received no encouragement in action, every engine of reaction and intimidation belonging to the members of the second Empire and not satisfied with the majority obtained at the ballot box tried to enlarge it by a sweeping expansion of Boulogne's suffrage.

When the fight was over M. Constant had to bear the brunt of the odium attaching to the questionable measures to which he had been won. He found himself with a diminished personal following in the new Chamber, the election having suddenly increased the number of the Opportunists and to an almost equal extent thinned out the Radicals. Instead, the "suffrage d'arrondissement" was adopted, and the Radicals, who had been reduced to a mere remnant of the party, were compelled to give up their seats of election, and to meet in the hall of the Duke of Orléans. M. Thiers had effected a magnanimous alliance, and had conveyed the impression that M. Constant was the wicked partner. Under these circumstances the relations between the Radical and the Minister of the Interior became more and more strained until the other day they broke into mutual recriminations and M. Constant resigned his office. From that hour it was evident that the Toulon Cabinet would speedily be shattered, and the only thing surprising about the how, to whom it submitted on Thursday was the fact that it should have been concerned in the Senate rather than in the Chamber.

We pointed out, when the returns of the October election were made known, that the new Chamber did not present the elements of a stable government, and that trouble would begin with the组成 of the Toulon Cabinet, which represented true and compromise between the several factions of the majority. The Opportunists, Ferryists, or Moderates—the three names are used indistinguishably for the same men—although much stronger than they were a year ago, are not strong enough, even in combination with the fifty Conservative Radicals who sit with M. Léon Gambetta, to control the Chamber. By their numbers, however, they would be entitled to a decided preponderance in a mixed Ministry; but the report that M. de Freycinet and M. Fréquet have been consulted in regard to the formation of a new Cabinet indicates a determination on the part of the Radicals to force the Ferryists into the background. M. de Freycinet, it will be remembered, was the candidate of the enemies of M. Ferry for the

Presidency of the republic in the Versailles Congress held after the resignation of M. Gambetta, and M. Fréquet was driven out of the Premiership last year by the desertion of the Ferryists. The election of M. Fréquet to the very different post of presiding officer of the new Chamber was intended to propitiate the Radicals; but such a concession could have but a temporary effect because, to say nothing of the personal antipathies between them and the Ferryists, their political principles are irreconcilable.

Suppose, however, that a new Ministry is formed in which the Radicals are predominant and in which, perhaps, M. Constant is retained to be co-pot of Minister of the Interior. It will have an even smaller chance of the trial than the Thiers Cabinet. The Radicals are a minority of the Republican members and among the Opportunists merely refrain from voting would be sufficient to propitiate a revolution in its orbit.

At any rate, our dwelling near the centre of the sun surely we have twice in a year, and from the northward side of the planet which are alternately brought into view, the sun rising in the east and setting in the west. The dwellers within these regions, each of which attains a width of 2° at the equator and diminishes to nothing at the poles, would therefore be exposed to the alternation of day and night. Those living in the inner edge of one of the zones would see the sun slowly rise to a height of 2° above the horizon, and then again, in a period of six weeks, those living in the outer edge would catch a brief glimpse of the sun just peeping above the horizon once in every four or six days, that being the time required by the planet to complete a revolution in its orbit.

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